

Coxæ all ochreous. Wings perfectly clear. Wing-length 6 mm.

Type a single male presented by the collector, Mr. G. V. Hudson, to the Cambridge Museum in 1911, and by Dr. H. Scott to the British Museum in 1922. The specimen bears the number 136, but no data.

Canthyloscelis nigricoxa, sp. n.

Antennæ black. Eyes of ♂ just touching. Thorax brownish, unstriped. Legs uniformly ochreous-brown except for the paler base of the hind femora and the shining black hind coxæ. First hind tarsal joint somewhat swollen, only about three times as long as its greatest breadth, and slightly shorter than the second joint. Wings with a dark subapical patch on the costa, not reaching the hind margin. Wing-length 7.5 mm.

Type a single male presented by Mr. Hudson to the Cambridge Museum in 1911, and by Dr. H. Scott to the British Museum in 1922. The specimen bears the number 136 *a*, but no data. Mr. Hudson informs me that his first specimen of this genus was taken at Castle Hill, West Coast Road, South Island, N.Z., in January 1893. This may be the specimen he refers to.

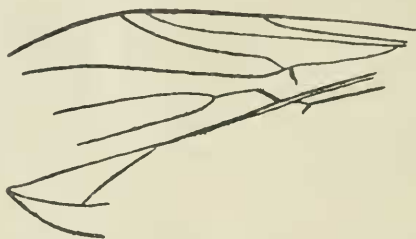
XXXIV.—*A Note on the Jurassic Dipteron, Platyura fittoni, Brodie.* By F. W. EDWARDS.

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PLATYURA FITTONI was named and badly figured by Brodie (Fossil Ins. pl. iii. fig. 9, 1845) from a specimen in the British Museum from the English Purbeck rocks. In 1856 Giebel (Ins. d. Vorwelt, p. 209) proposed the generic name *Adonia* for Brodie's figure. This name having been previously used, Handlirsch (Fossil Ins. p. 629, 1906) proposed to replace it by *Pseudadonia*. Later, Johannsen ('Genera Insectorum,' Mycetophilidæ, p. 84, 1908), still without examining the type-specimen, placed *Adonia* and *Pseudadonia* as synonyms as *Mycetophilites*, Förster, an Oligocene genus for which no type-species has been named.

During a recent investigation of the fossil Culicidæ in the

British Museum, I took occasion to examine the type of *P. fittoni* (B.M. reg. no. In. 12753). Moreover, I was fortunate enough to discover among some undetermined material the counterpart of the type, which is in rather better condition than the type itself. By a study of the two halves of the specimen, I was able to make out the wing-venation in some detail, as shown in the accompanying figure. Unfortunately the base and tip, as well as the lower half of one wing, are imperfect, and the second wing, which appears to be folded on itself, shows little or no structure. The portion of the wing preserved, however, shows clearly the tip of the long subcosta, the three-branched radius, and the two-branched media. The *r-m* cross-vein appears to be situated slightly before the fork of the radial sector, but is not very clearly marked. The upper branch of the sector (R_{2+3}) is long and ends in the costa a very short distance beyond the tip of R_1 .



Mycetophætus (Platyura) fittoni (Brodie). Wing of type.

The venation of *P. fittoni* as now ascertained has no resemblance to that depicted in Förster's figure (copied by Johannsen) of *Mycetophilites*. On the other hand, it agrees, so far as it is preserved, with that of the American Miocene genus *Mycetophætus*, Scudder (Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. no. 93, p. 19, 1892). This genus was referred by Johannsen to the subfamily Bolitophilinæ, but it does not fit in well with the recent members of this subfamily on account of the long upper branch of the radial sector, which gives it a rather striking resemblance to some of the Anisopodidæ, such as *Mycetobia*. The position of the *r-m* cross-vein before the fork of R_s would seem to exclude *Mycetophætus* from the Anisopodidæ, but it may, perhaps, be regarded as an archaic form intermediate between this family and the Mycetophilidæ.